Exper. 12. In the middle of a black Paper I made a round hole about a fifth or ſixth part of an Inch in Diameter. Upon this Paper I cauſed the Spectrum of Homogeneal Light deſcribed in the former Propoſition, ſo to fall, that ſome part of the Light might paſs through the hole of the Paper. This tranſmitted part of the Light I refracted with a Priſm placed behind the Paper, and letting this refracted Light fall perpendicularly upon a white Paper two or three Feet diſtant from the Priſm, I found that the Spectrum formed on the Paper by this Light was not oblong, as when 'tis made (in the third Experiment) by Refracting the Sun's compound Light, but was (ſo far as I could judge by my Eye) perfectly circular, the length being no greater than the breadth. Which ſhews that this Light is refracted regularly without any Dilatation of the Rays.

Exper. 13. In the Homogeneal Light I placed a Circle of $\frac{1}{4}$ of an Inch in Diameter, and in the Sun's unrefracted Heterogeneal white Light I placed another Paper Circle of the ſame bigneſs. And going from the Papers to the diſtance of ſome Feet, I viewed both Circles through a Priſm. The Circle illuminated by the Sun's Heterogeneal Light appeared very oblong as in the fourth Experiment, the length being many times greater than the breadth: but the other Circle illuminated with Homogeneal Light appeared Circular and diſtinctly defined as when 'tis viewed with the naked Eye. Which proves the whole Propoſition.

Exper. 14. In the Homogeneal Light I placed Flies and ſuch like Minute Objects, and viewing them through a Priſm, I ſaw their Parts as diſtinctly defined as if I had viewed them with the naked Eye. The ſame Objects placed in the Sun's unrefracted Heterogeneal Light which was white I viewed alſo through a Priſm, and ſaw them moſt confuſedly